

Many People Who Can Endure Dust Dirt and Discomfort in an Automobile Find it Impossible to Sit Through Service in a Cold Church

N. Y. LEGISLATURE MAY ASSEMBLE TO SETTLE STRIKE

Gov. Whitman Urged to Convene Special Session

BIG TIE-UP DUE TOMORROW

Thirteen Persons Injured in First Subway Accident Since Strike Began.

New York, Sept. 26.—With labor leaders continuing their efforts to bring about a general suspension of work as an aid to the striking carmen members of the state legislature from the metropolis at a meeting late yesterday decided to urge Gov. Whitman to convene the legislature in extraordinary session to deal with the strike situation. The governor arrived in the city last night, and it was expected a committee appointed by the legislature would wait upon him today. The labor leaders have set tomorrow as the time for a general tie up of the city's industries. Nearly 40 per cent of the 800,000 union workers in New York and neighborhood have avowed their intention of quitting their places, according to Hugh Frayne, organizer of the American federation of labor.

The first accident on a subway line since the transit strike began the 6th occurred yesterday. Thirteen persons were injured, two seriously, in a rear-end collision at the Two Hundred and Seventy-street station, on that part of the subway system running on an elevated structure above the street. It was said the motorman of the rear train leaped from his post and allowed the train to crash into the rear of a train standing at the station. He was arrested later.

Sporadic attempts at violence and several arrests in connection with the strike were reported by the police. The grand jury, which is investigating charges of disorder and other unlawful acts in connection with the strike, was charged by the court yesterday not to give any consideration to a pamphlet dealing with alleged disorders sent to the jurors by Theodore P. Shonts, president of the Interborough rapid transit company and the New York railways company. The document did not constitute legal evidence the court said.

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That Orrine really does bring quick relief to those being tortured by the liquor habit, is the testimony of many mothers, wives and daughters.

This scientific preparation promptly kills all desire for whiskey, beer and other intoxicants. It can be given in the home secretly without loss of time from work. No sanitarium expense.

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HARRY SHARP
LESTER H. NICHOLS

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE

Estate of BRIDGET HANAHAN.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Honorable Probate Court for the district of Bennington, COMMISSIONERS, to receive, examine, and adjust the claims and demands of all persons against the estate of BRIDGET HANAHAN, late of Bennington in said district, deceased, and all claims against her, do hereby give notice that we will meet for the purpose aforesaid, at the office of A. R. Hathaway & Co., in the village of North Bennington, on the 26th day of October next, from 2 o'clock a. m. until 5 o'clock p. m., on each of said days and that six months from the 15th day of April A. D. 1916, is the time limited by said Court for said creditors to present their claims to us for examination and allowance.

Dated at Bennington, Vt., this 21st day of April A. D. 1916.

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COUNTRY EDITOR'S PHILOSOPHY

Paragraphs From E. W. Howe of the Atchison Globe.

I have a horse I do not need, and man offered me \$65 for it. I said: "I don't take that sum, but insisted on him all I knew about the animal. This action broke up the trade. I couldn't afford, for \$65, to have that man going about the neighborhood saying I had deceived him. In being fair with this man, I was not actuated by principle, but by selfishness; it is uncomfortable and unprofitable to tell a falsehood, or do a mean act. I cannot afford to make a dollar that causes me more than a dollar's worth of annoyance or humiliation. I want to be fair and square as a matter of comfort."

In the last hundred years there has been wonderful progress. We have had big decade after big decade of accomplishment; important and useful discoveries one after another, have stalked into the world's history. Let these things be remembered as an offset to the little meannesses of which the men may be honestly convicted; for I take it as admitted that women's clubs have not accomplished the big results to which I point with pride.

Preachers say the people fight religion. It isn't true. The attitude of men toward religion is naturally friendly. Men not only think favorably about religion, but millions of them think it a sin to become hypocrites, and pretend to believe when they do not.

Theories and opinions are as numerous as the sands of the sea, but a fact is always worthy of attention.

Before the Mexicans can be greatly helped they must be "bred up," as we breed up scrub cattle. The problem in Mexico is more intellectual than physical.

Everything in life—morals, health, business—is a matter of simple common sense. A lie disagrees with you, and renders you uncomfortable, as does a radish; you will hear from a dishonest action unpleasantly, as you will from a cucumber. We are as healthy as we are sensible, and it is said eighty per cent of the people have stomach trouble, to say nothing of other disagreeable complaints that might be avoided.

The radish has no food value whatever; not only that, but it is dangerous when introduced into the stomach. Yet every spring you will find a radish bed back of nearly every house and the owner is as proud of it as he is of his belief.

Occasionally I hear a mean thing that has been said about me behind my back. And how it startles and humiliates me! And, as a rule, there is something in the criticism. You can't fool people; they are free talkers, but they also give credit, not in as full measure as they should, perhaps, but they give credit when it is actually due.

The real questions of moment are hidden in the crime of overpraise or overbaise; the real news is covered up by means of sensationalism or prejudice. Formerly an American, when politics became so bad he could no longer stand it, might kill his dog, put out his fire, and move out west, to make a new start; but the free land in the West has been taken up; the only thing to do now is to reform public affairs.

We only know that the good rules help every one; if they helped James J. Hill more than they helped Joe, his gardener, we must find consolation in the fact that Hill helped others more than Joe did. A half loaf is better than none; perhaps we all eat too much, anyway. A good gardener is better than an idler, and I will hoe my row as best I can.

We might as well call our children's school essays Literature as to refer to their piano playing as Music. A great many people say they do not greatly care for music because they never heard any; I never actually heard music until I was a man grown, a member of a country brass band, and an offender on the piano and organ whenever opportunity offered.

How universally we wear clothes! And "clothes" mean certain well-tested forms of utility we always carry out: collars, underwear, shoes, hats, stockings, etc. All are matters of experience. Whatever is better will appear in course of time, as a result of further experience. So it is with our morals, customs, laws; they are the best we can do. In the main there have been no changes in centuries; we have different "styles," but in the end a coat will afford so much protection and no more, as a law will afford so much protection and no more.

At present it cost \$15,000 to kill a man in war, as against two dollars and a half in the time of Hannibal. This difference is too much a tribute to pay science and modernism.

Are men as good looking to women as women are to men?

FURIOUS ASSAULT CARRIES BRITISH INTO COMBLES

Key to German Defences Captured in 18-Hour Battle

HAIG REPORTS MANY PRISONERS

French Penetrate Enemy Lines and Capture Village of Freigcourt.

London, Sept. 26.—Combs, the key to the German defence between Bapaume and Peronne, has been captured by the British after 18 hours of furious fighting on the Somme front, Gen. Haig announced today.

The British victory comes as a climax to three weeks of activity by the allied troops and is the last but one obstacle in the plan of the present offensive.

The German losses in the last drive for the possession of Combs are reported to have been severe. Germans to the number of 1500 captured and more prisoners are being brought in.

The French also made an appreciable advance into the German lines, capturing the village of Freigcourt.

London, Sept. 26.—The British and the French in a simultaneous offensive yesterday along most of the Somme front, made important gains, the British to the north and the French to the south of Combs, which is now in a deep pocket, with communications seriously threatened.

A dispatch from London last night said: "The British troops have captured the villages of Morval and Lesbois, together with several lines of trenches on a six-mile front between Combs and Martinpuich, south of the Ancre river, says the official report from British headquarters issued about midnight. This region was penetrated to a depth of more than a mile. Many prisoners were taken and heavy losses were inflicted on the Germans."

A dispatch from Paris last night said: "In a violent attack launched against German positions extending from Combs to the Somme, the French troops today made noteworthy gains, according to the official communication issued tonight. The town of Rancourt was captured and German positions were taking in the region of Freigcourt, father south."

No amount of exercise will overcome our fast eating; and every man is something of a sinner in one or both these particulars. Golf won't afford relief if you are piggyish; neither will tennis, walking, deep breathing or bed-room exercise.

Sense is one thing, and genius another. Genius is an accident; sense a thing to be acquired and applied. You may acquire sense, but if the gods passed you by when genius was being given out, you are lost, so far as genius is concerned. But many wise men say clear common sense is better.

Life is a great big argument; gentlemen argue about everything without coming to simple conclusions easily possible. Men sharpen their wits by arguing, as a cat sharpens its claws on a tree for night's fighting.

An intelligent man is afraid of dishonesty for the same reason that he is afraid of fire. Do you keep your hand out of the fire because of principle, or because of sense and experience?

In our writing and talking we have overwrought spirituality, idealism, art, visions, progress, patriotism, liberty, justice; and we have unfairly criticized materialism, the truth, common sense, simplicity, and all the other plain virtues.

If an agent does not hope to rob us, why does he take the trouble to call on me?

If we prepare vast machinery for war, it will be just our luck that some fellow will be in charge of us at a critical time, and use it on too slight provocation.

We Americans are threatening to prepare for war with the enthusiasm of Napoleon and the extravagance of Boss Tweed.

Probably there is not a man living outside of the insane asylum who would pay as much attention to a message received by telephony as he would to a message received by telegraphy.

Every cry for eternal life is closely related to the cry for liberty, justice, fraternity; all are part of the same big program.

Everybody talks too much about "what might be done;" "what will be done in the future." Instead of doing what can and should be done for selfish advantage in the present.

Many newspaper statements begin: "It is said—." And everybody knows anything may be said.

Many men able to cheer are unable to think.

PAY IN AMERICAN ARMY

Salaries of Officers as Fixed in Army Pay List of This Year

The pay of the officers in the United States army while in active service as stated in the army pay list of 1916, is as follows:

	Pay of Grade	Yearly Monthly
Lieutenant-general	\$11,000	\$916.67
Major-general	8,000	666.67
Brigadier-general	6,000	500.00
*Colonel	4,000	333.33
*Lieutenant-colonel	3,500	291.67
*Major	3,000	250.00
*Captain	2,400	200.00
*First Lieutenant	2,000	166.67
*Second Lieutenant	1,700	141.67

*After five years' service 10 per cent additional; after 10 years' service, 20 per cent additional; after 15 years' service, 30 per cent additional; after 20 years' service, 40 per cent additional.

Officers below the rank of brigadier-general receive 10 per cent on the yearly pay of the grade for each term of five years' service, not to exceed 40 per cent in all (except colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.)

The maximum pay of a colonel is \$5,000, of a lieutenant-colonel, \$4,500, of a major, \$4,000.

The following "notes" are affixed to the pay table:

The lieutenant-general may select two aids and a military secretary, who shall have the rank of lieutenant-colonel while so serving. An aid to a major-general is allowed \$200 and an aid to a brigadier-general \$150 a year in addition to the pay of his rank. An officer below the grade of major, required to be mounted, shall receive \$150 a year additional if he provides one suitable mount at his own expense, and \$200 if he provides two mounts. Regimental and battalion or squadron staff officers receive the pay of their respective grades on and after May 11, 1908. Lieutenants of the medical corps are entitled to pay of captain after three years' service. An acting judge advocate detailed by the secretary of war, is entitled to the pay of captain. Ten per cent increase on pay of all officers serving outside the United States, except in canal zone, Panama, Porto Rico, or Hawaii.

While on duty that requires him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights, each aviation student receives 25 per cent; each duly qualified junior military aviator, 50 per cent, and each duly qualified military aviator, 75 per cent, in the pay of his grade and length of service under his line commission.

Chaplains appointed prior to April 21, 1901, entitled to pay of captain; appointed subsequent to April 1, 1904, entitled to pay of first lieutenant for first seven years of service, thereafter to pay of captain; retired from active service prior to April 21, 1904, entitled to retired pay of captain; appointed prior to April 1, 1904, and retired from active service subsequent to that date, but prior to completion of seven years' service, entitled to the retired pay of a captain.

Retired officers below the grade of lieutenant-colonel detailed for active duty are entitled to the full pay and allowances of their grade. Retired colonels and lieutenant-colonels detailed for active duty other than at colleges are entitled to the same pay and allowances a retired major would receive under a like assignment, detailed at colleges under the act of November 3, 1893, they are entitled to the same pay a retired major would receive under a like assignment and to the allowances of their grade.

THE TEACHERS

List of Those in Charge of the Public Schools

The total enrollment of the Graded School is 857. At the seventh ward school all the rooms are well filled, 25 pupils to a room. The list of teachers follows:

F. D. Mabrey, principal of high school; D. L. Judd, commercial Dept.; P. S. Emerson, director manual training; Elizabeth C. Hoffman, teacher training Dept.; Jessie B. Kime, supervisor of music; Amy E. Cutler, English; Irene Sheehan, French and Spanish; Margaret S. McLean, domestic science; Verena I. Suter, Latin; Anna M. Wallace, Science; M. Gladys Paulsen, German and History; D. M. Colburn, Principal Grammar School; William Bailey, eighth grade; Elizabeth A. Welch, seventh grade; Frankie D. McGuire, seventh grade; Frances L. O'Donnell, sixth grade; Mary A. Carney, sixth grade; Teressa H. Daley, fifth grade; Maude E. Harris, fifth grade; Mary E. Cutting, fourth grade; Edith J. Russell, third grade; Florence Moore, third grade; M. Lillian Edgerton, second grade; Frances H. Richard, first grade; Gertrude E. Carney, sub-primary; Christine E. Bennett, kindergarten; Jane Alden, kindergarten; Bertha P. Lambert, special teacher; Cora B. Whitney, principal seventh ward; Mary E. Hyde, third and fourth grades; Carrie A. Wood, second and third grade; Annie E. Dakin, first grade.

The teachers in the rural schools are: Bushnell District, No. 1, Martha Carver; Wilson district, No. 2, Mary Rose; Center district, No. 3, Mrs. James Hunter; Pleasant Valley, No. 4, Hazel Hufnagle; Riverside district, No. 5, Florence Humphries; Cobblestone district, No. 6, Camille Cole; Harwood Hill, No. 7, Fannie Rice; Chapel district, No. 8, Hildur Walquist; Burgess district, No. 9, Ruth Plumb.

SLAV AND TEUTON ON EASTERN LINE USE NEW TACTICS

Present Campaigns Lack Aggressiveness of Early Summer

RUSSIAN DRIVE LOSING SPEED

Counterattacks by Von Hindenburg's Forces Checking Brusiloff's Offensive.

Petrograd, Sept. 25.—Although the official communications have shed little light on recent developments in the war situation, it is learned from staff officers that after a long lull the battles at all important points on General Brusiloff's front are again assuming the intensity which characterized the first period of his advance.

The principal centres of action are the districts near Vladimir-Volynski and west of Lutsk, the Halicz region, and the Carpathians, and in each of these territories there has been a general resumption of the fighting, which has spread to adjacent sectors until the whole southwestern war theatre from the Pripiet Marshes to the Danube may be said to be again in action. The nature of this action, however, has undergone a conspicuous change since the first smashing blows in Brusiloff's campaign.

Although the Russians still claim the initiative, it is evident that the German counter attacks are becoming constantly more frequent and more vigorous, and in the large numbers of reinforcements sent to these regions from other fronts, as well as the more aggressive character of the German fighting, there are signs that Field Marshal von Hindenburg, the new chief of staff, is planning a new campaign to recover the old positions before winter sets in.

To meet this the Russians have already begun a fresh offensive, the details of which has been undertaken on a large scale with the object of making a desperate effort to pierce the Austro-German fronts before the fall campaign is over.

Great reticence is observed by the war office, which in an official bulletin today merely said that no events of importance had occurred.

SELECTING SEED CORN.

Are you going to wait till spring to pick out seed ears for your next corn crop? Although this may be a custom, the experience of the most successful growers shows that seed selected from standing corn in the fall yields more than corn taken from the shock or crib. By fall selection the best ears growing under ordinary conditions may be chosen. By selecting seed either at husking time or from the crib the grower picks out ears that grow on unusually fertile spots or often with a single plant in a hill. The Ohio experiment station has obtained gains in yield of more than three bushels per acre by selecting seed in the fall from standing corn.

RAISING DRUG PLANTS.

Culture is a Distinct Specialty and Not Generally Profitable.

[Prepared by United States department of agriculture.]

Although many drugs, spices and oils consumed in this country in large amounts in the aggregate have risen abnormally in price because war conditions have interfered with their importation, it does not follow, drug plant specialists of the United States department of agriculture are pointing out, that profit will accrue to any one who may undertake to produce the drug plants domestically. The culture of such plants is as distinct a specialty as the growing of choice flowers to supply the fancy floral trade. It is questionable whether persons even highly skilled in producing staple crops could acquire easily the special knowledge necessary to the successful production of drug plants.

Of even greater importance, however, is the fact that the total amount of drug plants that can be consumed in this country in any year is very small compared with our consumption of any of the staple crops. Overproduction in the case of drugs is more serious than in the case of staple crops because staple crops such as corn and grain if not sold can be used at home for food or for feeding stock or chickens. The drug plant, however, is profitless to the grower unless a drug manufacturer will buy it for use in medicine.

FREAK EARS OF CORN

Ten in a Bunch Where Only One Usually Grows.

There has been sent to the Banner office from the farm of Nathan F. Smith a cluster of ten ears of field corn all growing from one single head like a bunch of grapes. The center ear is fully developed with eight rows of well-filled kernels but the other nine are not fully developed.

Mr. Smith has been raising a variety of field corn called Longfellow for a number of years. He saves his seed each fall but of course changes the planting location each season.

PERSHING A MAJOR GENERAL

Appointment Fills Vacancy Caused By Death of Gen. Mills.

Washington, Sept. 25.—Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, who is in command of the American punitive expedition in Mexico, was appointed a Major General today by President Wilson. He succeeds to the place of Major Gen. Albert L. Mills, who died suddenly last Monday, and who was the first of the four new Major Generals authorized by the National Defense act of June 3, 1916. The three others to be appointed to original vacancies during the next four years.

TUG OUT FOR SUBMARINE

German Undersea Merchantman Expected at New London.

Westerly, R. I., Sept. 25.—Orders to have a tug proceed tonight to Montauk Point, to assist in towing a German submarine merchantman to New London were received today by the Westerly Towboat company.

The instructions it was stated, came from the T. A. Scott Wrecking company of New London.

CORNSTALK DISEASES.

Rotation of Corn Advocated by Iowa Experiment Station.

Diseases of cornstalks and roots cost Iowa millions annually. That is the reason the Iowa experiment station recently published a bulletin on cornstalk and corn root disease. The station discovered a new disease which is characterized by falling of corn where the stalks were broken close to the joints. Such plants contained only small ears or they were barren. When a farmer's attention was called to this condition the stalks were usually made that the stalks were blown over by the wind or that the trouble was caused by the corn root disease or corn root worm.

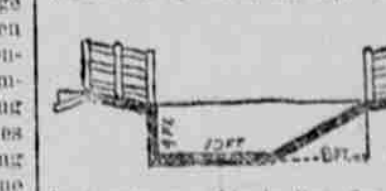
The disease attacks roots, stalks and the ears. It has not been determined whether all of these diseases are caused by the same organism or not. In many fields the corn was broken off just below or above the joint. The pith or soft material in the cornstalks was destroyed and was brownish or in some cases reddish in color. The fibers were soft and easily broken off. The station discovered three kinds of molds attacking the kernels, husks and cobs.

The only rational treatment is rotation of corn. Corn should never follow corn where this disease exists, since the fungus remains where the corn is planted in the same field the next year. Young plants will become infected. It is a wise plan to treat corn with formalin at the rate of one pint to forty-five gallons of water for fifteen minutes.

The Iowa station received numerous complaints last year in regard to a disease in cattle which goes under the name of cornstalk disease, or forage poisoning. It was so severe that some veterinarians advised not to feed corn stalks. While it is not known that the fungus here described is connected with this disease in cattle, due to feeding on moldy corn and fodder, there are good grounds for believing that these molds are toxic.

For Dipping Hogs.

This is the cement constructed hog dipping vat recommended by the Wisconsin experiment station. It has a chute at either end, and there is a return drain apron at the end where the legs come up out of the dip. By hold-



ing them on this incline for a few minutes a great deal of the dip is saved by running off them and into the tank. The vat proper is sixteen inches wide at the bottom, twenty-four inches wide at the top and four feet deep. It is ten feet long.

Woods Use Water.

A large weed may use as much as a barrel of water. A plant weighing one pound when dried has used up 700 to 800 pounds of water in making its growth or seventy to eighty gallons, making nearly two barrels. From this it is plain that cutting down weeds is a very good way of saving moisture for the crop.

Children and Reading.

That the child who reads rapidly gets the most thought out of the books read is the result of every experiment that has been made in this line. Miss Mary Downey at Chautauque.

G. E. MANAGEMENT AND STRIKERS DEADLOCKED

Settlement at Pittsfield No Nearer Than Four Weeks Ago

NO CONCESSIONS EITHER WAY

Prospective Strike in Sympathy By Metal Workers in Schenectady May Complicate Situation.

Pittsfield, Sept. 26.—"Deadlocked" accurately describes the condition of the General Electric strike. It is no nearer settled now than it was four weeks ago. Negotiations carried on by the state board of conciliation and arbitration members since a week ago yesterday have brought about no change whatever in the demands of the strikers or in the terms of the company. There are four points at issue—hours, wages, shop committees and reinstatement of discharged union men. No adjustment has been made in any of them. No further conferences are in sight according to the company and the strikers.

Much depends on the action of the Schenectady (N. Y.) metal trades council Thursday night when it meets to decide whether it will strike Friday morning in sympathy. Union leaders said yesterday that 400 less people entered the Pittsfield plant yesterday morning than Saturday. A company representative stated that there was no gain in employees yesterday. The strikers' publicity committee made it plain yesterday that it has not received a single bit from the counter-proposition of a week ago yesterday.

General Manager C. C. Chesney of the Pittsfield plant said yesterday that statements from the state board of conciliation and arbitration, and other statements, do not affect the company. "I have not seen any of them (state board members) since Friday," he said. The company denies making any concessions to the strikers.

BIG LEAGUE BASEBALL

American League

Boston 2, Cleveland 0.
Washington 3, Detroit 5.
Chicago 5, New York 1.
Philadelphia-St. Louis, schedule advanced.

Standing of the Clubs

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	87	57	.592
Chicago	86	64	.573
Detroit	85	66	.562
New York	76	71	.517
St. Louis	78	73	.516
Cleveland	75	74	.507
Washington	73	73	.500
Philadelphia	33	113	.226

National League

New York 1, St. Louis 0 (first game.)
New York 6, St. Louis 2 (second game.)

Boston 5, Pittsburgh 0 (first game.)
Boston 3, Pittsburgh 2 (second game.)

Chicago 7, Brooklyn 4 (first game, 10 innings.)
Brooklyn 4, Chicago 2 (second game.)

Philadelphia 4, Cincinnati 0.

Standing of the Clubs

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	88	57	.607
Philadelphia	86	57	.601
Boston	81	58	.583
New York	80	62	.563
Pittsburgh	65	83	.439
Chicago	65	84	.436
St. Louis	60	89	.403
Cincinnati	57	92	.383

GIRL IDOL IN TRENCHES

Miss Lillian Moulton Pictures in Pockets of Wounded Canadians

Pittsfield, Sept. 26.—Miss Lillian Moulton of 18 Kent avenue, a New England beauty of unusually appealing type, has the honor of having her photograph, copied and recopied, carried about the battlefields of Europe by members of the Allied forces. She has just been "discovered" as the original of a photograph found under the pillow of a Canadian dying in a hospital at St. Eloi, France, and the original, also of other photographs, found in the pockets of dead and wounded Canadians.

The pictures were included in a package of "cheery" sent to a Canadian regiment by friends of Miss Moulton. They show the Pittsfield girl holding a beautiful white horse in the hallway.

Miss Moulton is a native of New Hampshire but has lived in Pittsfield several years.

Reward Offered

Fifty dollars reward will be paid for information which will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who broke into and robbed my store in North Bennington on the night of September 12. George Panos.